THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 71. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1851. PRICE, D^ds. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. British Passenger Ship *DOMINION*, has splendid accommodations, and carries an experienced Surgeon. *For Passage*, apply to

REISS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th December, 1851.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Sailing A. 1. 13 years Bark *ATHOS*, 337 Tons register, now lying at Woosung. Apply by letter or otherwise to

Captain BLACK on board.

Shanghai, 28th November, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

ORIENTAL BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the *31st day of December next*, the business hitherto carried on by the BANK will be discontinued, and the business of the COMPANY will be transacted by the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in accordance with the Terms of their Charter granted by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the 30th August, 1851.

By order of the Court of Directors,

W. W. CARGILL,
Chief Manager.

Walbrook, London.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that on and after the *1st of January, 1852*, the business of this COMPANY will be conducted in the Premises hitherto occupied by the ORIENTAL BANK in HONGKONG, CANTON and SHANGHAI and will consist at HONGKONG of Banking in all its Branches the issue of NOTES payable on demand and of EXCHANGE DEPOSIT and REMITTANCE on the usual terms and in accordance with the Provisions of Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation bearing date the *30th day of August, 1851*.

At CANTON and SHANGHAI the business will be limited as hitherto to EXCHANGE DEPOSIT and REMITTANCE.

W. W. CARGILL,
Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghai, 10th November, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SIMON DACH, cease from this day, the business being continued by the remaining partner, under the firm as heretofore, of

DACH & ARONÉ.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect INSURANCES against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sun Fire.	Fire & Life.
	Dls.	Dls.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Union Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	40,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	10,000
Indiana Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼ *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. R. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *John Bunyan*, from HENRY TAYMAN & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 30th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE CREAMING CHAMPAGNE, from the Firm of MUMM & Co., Rheims; just landed ex *John Bunyan*.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, October 15th, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

BASS' BEER, October Brewed, in Hogsheads. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 20th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from FERRAZ & Co., London, in casks of 3 dozen each, at 6 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 18th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. *J. and C. White & Co., of London.* Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1846,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

A Small quantity of fine class GRATE COAL, at Dls. 10 per ton, delivered from the Store of the undersigned.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 13th November, 1851.

FOR SALE.

TWO BILLIARD TABLES, Complete, made by THURSTON, of London.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, October 31st, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Potted Cormorants in Jars; French Imperial Pianet; Mustard Relishes; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Cheddar Cheese; York Hams; Beans, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Potted Paste; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Yorkshire do.; Queen do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Gold-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous other articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for Sundries.
Yellow SOAP in 16-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 20th September, 1851.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest patterns, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemens' KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per Clarkoto from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

- The MIXED READING BISCUITS.
- " MACHINE BISCUITS.
- " CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
- " Do. small size list.
- " COFFEE BISCUITS.
- " RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
- " CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
- " LEMON do. do.
- " CINNAMON do. do.
- " SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 4th November, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT, and EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ½ to 8 inches; Cumberlins; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 34 oz.; Composition Copper Nails, from ½ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1¼ inch; Best Twelve Pinchbeck Blocks Brass Cased, Fluked, and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 6 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheaves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather cased.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 25-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Butter; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Kettles; Red Herrings in ½ & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with sliding Pitch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Buttons; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS.
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c.

FOR SALE

BY the undersigned,
REAL SCOTCH WHISKY,
from Messrs. PRINGLE & Co., Caltis Distillery,
Price, Dls. 6 per Dozen.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 21st November, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
BUTCHERS,
Shanghai.

BEG to inform their friends, and the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that they have on hand a fine fat STALL-FED DEER, to be killed *ten days before* CHRISTMAS, any Gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will please give their orders *twelve days before* CHRISTMAS, the DEER to be seen alive by applying to the above. Also on hand fine fat STALL-FED BEEF and MUTTON.

Shanghai, 5th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the English Barque TORY, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her CREW.

Shanghai, 31st November, 1851.

SILKS!—SATINS!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

New Koh-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

Has constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, POMGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of Wenchi, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good assortment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

KIN TEE KUEN.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

WANTED

BY a YOUNG MAN of Macao birth, a Situation as COPYIST in a Mercantile Office, good references can be given. Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, 17th November, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Good DINING TABLE, with extra leaves. Any party wishing to dispose of one may hear of a buyer by applying at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, 20th September, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS,

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captains of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM, LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping.—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and questions of weight satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WIRE-GUITE'S work done, and MATTRESSES supplied.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

BEGS returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and may right assured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by

W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by

H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

H.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC,
For 1852,
AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

WILL be published on or before the *First day of JANUARY next*,

Price to Subscribers, . . . Dls. 2
Non-Subscribers, . . . " 3 } Each Copy.

PROSPECTUS.

It is proposed to embrace many subjects of local information. To give LISTS of RESIDENTS at the Five Ports and the several MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.—LUNAR PHASES and ECLIPSES.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.—LIFE and ASSURANCE OFFICES.—PORT and HARBOR-MASTER'S REGULATIONS.—TARIFF of IMPORTS and EXPORTS.—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for the NAVIGATION of the YANG-TSZE-KEANG, &c., &c., &c.

N.B.—Suggestions for improving the usual mode of publication will be thankfully received. A Subscription List is open at our office.

Shanghai, November 7th, 1851.

* The Agents of the several OFFICES are respectfully requested to give all desirable information to the compiler at this office.

NOTICE.

THE Second Book of the HISTORY OF THE MANCHU TARTARS, (translated from *l'Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Manchoux, Tome premier, par M. VOISIN DE DAUVERNE, D. de P. D. M., à Lyon, MDCCLI.*) will be published shortly as a specimen of the work, comprised in five books. The whole work when complete to be 2 dollars in stitched paper covers; each separate book 50 cents each.

Subscribers' names will be received at this office.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1851.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China-Herald*, Nos. 39, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM; 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald*, ½ dollar and 25 cents each.

Shanghai, 23rd August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.

N.B.—Books bound and labelled.

Shanghai, 8th September, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, TEA Papers printed to any pattern; and Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

THE LOSS OF THE "FAENA," STEAMER.—The unfortunate accident which has deprived the Peninsular and Oriental Company of the services of this steamer will not, we are informed, cause any interruption to the important link of the steam communication recently established by the company between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and China. The company's steamer *Pekin*, of 1,200 tons and 460-horse power, was some time since ordered to proceed from Bombay (where she would be superseded by the *Ganges* new steamer) to Calcutta, from which port the *Pekin* and the *Erin* will maintain a monthly communication with Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The *Pekin* was intended to open a communication between Hongkong and Manilla, and although that intention will be necessarily delayed for a short time by her loss, the line will soon be open by the other vessels. The Indian and China station is to be further reinforced by the Shanghai and Chusan new screw steamers. The former will be despatched from London shortly, and the latter in a few weeks hence, to take up their stations.—*London Times, Sept. 29.*

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 4TH DECEMBER, 1851.

ALTHOUGH the weather of the past week has been very pleasant and much more reasonable than during the previous fortnight, still the Barometrical column continues unusually low, and our anticipations of cold, have not been realized. This morning, however, a considerable amount of hoar frost was to be seen. The average temperature of the past week has been 52° 3', as compared with 46° 7' in 1850; leaving 5° 8' of cold in favour of last year.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEMOIS, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

December.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
29	P.	30.04	30.42	30.00	57.	60.	N.W.	N.W.	0.05	0.00
30	S.	30.25	30.00	30.23	53.5	48.5	N.	N.W.	0.15	0.00
1	M.	29.95	29.80	30.00	61.	47.	N.E.	N.W. to N.N.E.	0.60	0.00
Showers.										
2	Tu.	30.01	29.85	30.00	55.5	46.	N.E.	E. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
3	W.	30.37	30.33	30.33	49.	45.5	N.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
4	Th.	30.01	30.00	30.37	60.	44.	N. to N.N.W.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
									0.80	0.00

Shanghae, 5th December, 1851.

Total

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wasony, the Sexton.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 11 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1846.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received: it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

MARRIED.—At the British Consulate, on the 4th instant, by the Revd. Thos. M'Clatchie, Dunbar Rowland Hardcastle, Esq., to Harriette Chatta, daughter of the late Lieut. John Parkes, R. N.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	Sept. 16.	Sydney, ...	Sept. 10.
Calcutta, ...	Oct. 6.	New Zealand, ..	Sept. 12.
Bombay, ...	Oct. 10.	Amoy, ...	Nov. 11.
Madras, ...	Oct. 14.	Hongkong, ...	Nov. 15.
Singapore, ...	Nov. 4.	Ningpo, ...	Nov. 28.
Penang, ...	Nov. 1.	New York, ...	Sept. 18.
Batavia, ...	Sept. 25.	San Francisco,	Oct. 7.
Manila, ...	Nov. 3.	Sandwich Islands,	Oct. —.

We have received the following papers per the London Mail of 24th September last—and per India Mail of 10th October:—*Home News*, Sept. 4th and 11th; *Manchester Guardian*, Aug. 30th to Sept. 17—*Illustrated London News*, Aug. 30th to Sept. 20th—*Calcutta Citizen*, Oct. 7th—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 10th—*Bombay Gazette*, Oct. 3rd to 10th—*Singapore Free Press*, Oct. 3rd to 31st—*Straits Times*, Oct. 14th to Nov. 4th—*Diario de Hollna, Rona—Sydney Herald*, Aug. 2nd, 5th, and 7th—W. J. Thompson & Sons, *Monthly Tea Circular*, Sept. 22nd—and from the South, *China Mail*, Nov. 6th to 13th—*Hongkong Register*, Oct. 29th to Nov. 18th—*Friend of China*, Nov. 4th to 15th—and *Bobtin de Ourives, Rona*.

The *Audax*, brought up the Mails on the 3d instant, with latest dates as quoted above.

The most interesting news for this port, is that of the Shanghai Steamer being already on its way hither, and by this time, probably, the Chusan has followed in her wake. We are glad the P. & O. Company have so quickly set about repairing the loss of the *Pacha*, and sincerely hope this will be the earnest of a continued system of improved communication between the South, India, and Great Britain. In the present relations of our affairs with this vast Empire, the importance of speedy and regular Steam-communication cannot well be exaggerated, and the sooner we have all arrangements completed for that purpose the better for both countries.

We are very glad to perceive that Captain Penny, by his discovery of the North Polar Ocean, has given us a glimpse of probability that the brave Sir John Franklin and his companions, may yet be discovered,—we had nearly said alive, but that is barely possible: still, it will be gratifying to his country to rescue the last traces of his career, if he is gone.

The Great Exhibition continued to attract a vast concourse of people daily, to the number of 60,000.

The Bi-monthly Mail now leaves Southampton, on the 8th of each month.

Our correspondent Bincn we doubt not is right in his remarks respecting the Gas at the Bubbling well not being Carbonic Acid Gas, he should, however, have given us the correct name to make his communication more valuable.

The Editor of the Chinese Miscellany, *No.* IV. was our authority in stating the air omitted to be Carbonic Acid Gas, but being no Chemist ourselves, we suggested what we thought the best manner for *bottling off*,—so that any one choosing to take the trouble might satisfy himself of the real nature of the Gas in question. Dr. Lockhart's Report of the Chinese Hospital gives perhaps the proper name of the Gas, but as we do not wish to commit ourselves again by relying on the information of others, we await the issue of Bincn's elucidation before we take the trouble to investigate the matter ourselves.

As for 'St. Catherine's Bridge' being merely 'plain "Catherine's Bridge,"' we must say we prefer the former title, and consider we have as much right to dub the Bridge with a Saintship as our friend Bincn has to call its namesake its *God-mother*; though doubtless the Bridge will always look with an arch countenance on its fair patroness.

NINGPO.—We learn that P. Hague, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul at Ningpo, has consented to act temporarily as Consul for Portugal. A notification at the Consulate requires all Portuguese lorchas to report themselves on their arrival and to hand in their papers the same as English vessels. It is hoped these measures will have the effect of preserving better order in the Port, and that they may be attended with like desirable results on the adjacent coast.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—By a republication of the several Treaties, at this juncture, and in the manner you propose, an excellent service will be performed, for which many thanks will be due to you. There are of the Chinese, however, some, probably not an inconsiderable number, who, either than have this thing done, would prefer to have both you and your Press, sunk in the depths of the sea. They look back with shame to those documents, and abhor and detest the men that framed them; and, depend upon it, they will do all that they possibly can to render them null and void. To effect this end, they have powerful influences now in operation.

They will work secretly, but with all the zeal and power the harvest of the Sons of HAN possess. The rebellion at the south has kept them in check. This, however, is only giving them more time to mature their plans.

Your publishing and making more and more public these Treaties, is one of the most effectual and most honorable means of counteracting the plans that could be adopted. In requiring that the Treaties can be set aside, these Chinese are acting ignorantly. The Treaties will stand—stand until they are *replaced* by others and better.

A glance at the Treaty of Nanking, will convince any one that it has defects, that may and should be remedied. To one or two of these, let me draw the attention of your Readers.

In the first place, those who read Chinese, will remark that the English version differs, in some cases, *essentially* from the Chinese; as, if you please, *vice versa*, for it has been said (I know not on what authority) that Sir Henry Pottinger brought the original in his pocket from England. If so, then the *Chinese* is to be viewed as a version of it.

In article second, the English reads thus:—"His Majesty, the Emperor of China, agrees, that British Subjects, with their families and establishments, *shall be allowed*," &c. In the Chinese thus:—"From now and henceforth the Great August Ruler graciously permits Englishmen, and their families, &c., which they bring with them, to reside," &c. Now I hereby think Her Majesty, or Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, or any other mortal having the drop of English blood, looked on this stipulation as a *favor*, a matter of grace!

In the same article, according to the English copy, the words *cities and towns* occur twice; in the Chinese two phrases are given for the same—first *Kwang hsu*, and then, in the second place, *Ching yih*. By *Kwang hsu* the Chinese designate a port; the five ports are the five *Kwang hsu*. From this arises the question, has been raised, whether or not the Treaty provided for the residence of the foreigner *within* the city walls. The works "cities and towns" would seem to imply that an affirmative answer should be given. The Chinese terms, employed in the second place above, fortunately, make the matter plain; the two words *Ching* and *Yih* are evidently intended to be understood as synonymous with *Kwang hsu*. *Nan Ching* means a city, a walled town; *Yih* means quite the same. Thus not, then, the letter of this treaty permits for a liberal interpretation!—Yours, &c.

Malifan.

P.S.—In cases like the present, where a Treaty has been framed and accepted in two languages, and the two, in any given matter, are found to differ, which is to be accepted?

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—The following startling fact is related in "notes on the neighbourhood of Shanghae" which appeared in your last. "The Carbonic Acid Gas "which the bubbling well discharges itself of, is "easily ignited when flame is applied." Now as all the hitherto known properties of Carbonic Gas are peculiarly destructive of flame, so much so as to make it a valuable assistant in quenching accidental fire, your correspondent must either have made a bad shot in his description, or, a most remarkable discovery in chemistry, which might not only do tremendous hits, but make his fortune if he will only *bottle off* in the manner he suggests, a few dozens of this peculiar Gas, and send it to the different colleges for proof.

I may remark also en passant that it is yet premature to consider Catharine's bridge, its fair Godmother being still a resident on earth and in state of moderate health and vigour. It is no doubt gratifying to be called a *Saint*, but I doubt if the honor of becoming patroness of Catharine's Bridge, even, *beautifully as it is situated*, can be thought sufficient inducement to save canonization —*in notes on the neighbourhood of Shanghae*.—Your affectionate friend.

Bincn.

Shanghae, 3d December, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—The startling intelligence conveyed in your last issue induces me to enquire in what manner the accidental feat may be performed of igniting Carbonic Acid Gas.—I am, sir, &c.,

Bincnian.

Our correspondent will find that we have already alluded to this in another part of our paper, we have been informed since that the Gas is Carbaretted Hydrogen.

THE CHINESE ALMANAC.

Those numerous yellow covered books with red titles, seen piled on the book-stalls during the closing and early months of the Chinese year, are worth examining to know what kind of daily directory the imperial astronomers provide for the people of this country. They will be found to be a curious compound of science and superstition. It must not be supposed that these two constituents of the Almanac are in any thing like equal proportions, and other countries do not need now to be told which is likely to predominate. After the advent of Christianity in the time of the Ming dynasty and the very high regard in which the Jesuit fathers, were for a long period deservedly held as scientific men, we might have expected a better Calendar. It was their skill in the mathematical sciences, that gained them their reputation, and the correction of the Almanac was the object for which they were placed in office. As it was however, from the days of Schaal and Verbiest downwards the foreign members of the astronomical commission were only allowed the control of that part of the Calendar which required real science and exactness of calculation. In the year 1826 the last three Romish Missionaries holding posts at Peking, were allowed to retire, that is were dismissed. We do not know what it might once have been, but in its present form the Almanac contains as little trace of western improvements and additions as could well be suffered to remain. Eclipses are unnoticed and nothing is said on the movements of the stars and planets. What it does say we shall now proceed to detail.

The number from which we have drawn most of our account is that for 1851, and it contains forty eight closely printed pages. The title page says that the book is prepared from the 數理精蘊 *Soo-Le-Tsing-Yun*, "The Laws of numbers carefully investigated." This is a large and expensive work composed or principally so from materials supplied by the foreign Missionaries. The Almanac is entitled 時憲書 *She Heen Shoo*, "Imperial Almanac," for which *T'ung Shoo* and *Leih Pun*, are synonymes, and it is said to be printed for distribution through the empire.

The first few pages are printed red and they do not bear the official seal. To understand them it should be observed that in the view of Chinese astrology there are certain stars constantly wandering, as it would seem very irregularly, round the points of the compass. They are neither planets nor fixed stars but other invisible bodies exerting a great influence on human affairs. Their movements cause days to be lucky or unlucky and are carefully noted in the Calendar, and corresponding advices as to what it would be wise or dangerous to do in consequence are added. The varying positions of two of these mysterious stars on different days and hours occupy the first two pages. Following these is a table of fast days to be kept in remembrance of deceased emperors and empresses of the present dynasty. Then comes their Saint's Calendar, or the birth days of the subordinate deities, to the number of more than a hundred. A table of the lucky hours on each successive day of the Sexagesimal cycle, with another of unfavourable winds and the names of the spirits who cause them, for the information of shipmasters and boatmen, conclude the prefatory part of the book.

The book itself, marked by its bearing the seal of the astronomical board and a repetition of the title, contains as its first article a table of the twenty four semi-monthly terms. They are calculated for Peking and express the time when the sun enters the 12 signs of the zodiac and when he reaches their middle points. They include consequently the equinoxes and solstices and correspond to hours in right ascension of European astronomy. The days are named according to their place in the above mentioned cycle, and the times when the twenty four *tsih k'e* commence are given in hours and minutes. Time at Shanghae differs about eight hours six minutes from that of Greenwich. Allowing for this and subtracting nineteen minutes for the difference in longitude between Peking and Shanghae, the times here given for the equinoxes and solstices differ from those of the Nautical Almanac 2, 20, 16, and 21 minutes respectively.

There being this year an intercalary month, two additional semi-monthly terms occur and the number of days in the year is increased to three hundred and eighty four.

Leaving this table we come to another map of astrological mysteries where the positions occupied by the spirit of the year and his subordinates are given, with advices as to the days on which it would not be dangerous to begin building operations.

Then follows a table of the twenty four terms for every province in the empire. Manchuria, Cochin China, and Loochoo are included and the names are arranged in two columns as they lie east or west. The figures are given for the provincial capitals and supply the place of a table of longitudes. For example Hung-chow differs from Peking nine fifteen minutes, Nanking nine, and Fuh-chow, twelve minutes. Such a table is essential to an Almanac intended for use in countries differing in longitude fifty degrees. After this table which fills six closely printed pages, the ephemeris commences.

The months are named like the years and days in the order of the cyclic characters. After the time of the principal term occurring during the month has been given, the direction of the heavens for the month is added. Thus in the first month it is said to be south. It is west in the fourth and north in the seventh, shifting round the compass according to no very intelligible law. The readers of the Almanac are warned that any journey undertaken during the month should be in the direction thus determined. In repairing a house or a bridge the work should be began in that particular corner. After this we meet with a column containing the days when the above-mentioned unseen stars exercise their influences and corresponding advices are given. The next column gives notes of the month in agriculture, the habits of animals, meteorology, &c. These are taken from the Book of Rites. Some specimens of them we subjoin.

First Month.—The east wind breaks up the frost. Torpid animals begin to move. The otter sacrifices his first caught fish to the ancestor of the otters. Grass and trees bud.

Second Month.—The Peach blossoms. The falcon is transformed to a pigeon. Swallows arrive. Thunder and lightning begin.

Third Month.—The Wootung tree blossoms. Mice are transformed to pigeons. Rainbows first seen. The Tae Shing (a bird) alights on the mulberry. Wild doves shake their wings.

Fourth Month.—The Mole cricket chirps. The wheat autumn arrives.

Fifth Month.—The Butcher bird calls. Stags' horns fall off. The maids appears.

Sixth Month.—Warm winds. Grass decomposes and produces glow-worms.

Seventh Month.—Cool winds. Dew falls. Grain ripens.

Eighth Month.—Worms close up their holes with earth. Swallows go away. Wild geese come for a time. Thunder ceases.

Ninth Month.—Sparrows are transformed to oysters. The wolf is the animal to be sacrificed. Insects become torpid and collect in holes. Chrysanthemums bloom.

Tenth Month.—Frosts. Pheasants go to the sea and are transformed to oysters. Rainbows cease.

Eleventh Month.—Fountains move. Worms make holes.

Twelfth Month.—The Falcon goes northward. Pheasants call.

After these notes of the months there is a column containing the time of the sun's entering the successive zodiacal constellations. These are twelve in number embracing the ecliptic between them in equal spaces. They comprehend within them the 28 smaller constellations commonly spoken of as the Chinese zodiac, and are frequently denoted by the well known two-hour periods into which the day is divided in China. The names here given, with the mode in which the twenty eight are distributed among them, may be seen in the four plates of the zodiac at the end of Medhurst's translation of the Shoo-king, copied from the native illustrations to that work. The twenty eight signs are probably more ancient and these twelve might have been invented to remedy the inconvenience that grew out of the precession of the equinoxes. They are not given in the common lists of stars.

The days next follow in order with their cyclic names. The quarters of the moon are mentioned at the top of the page. Reduced to the longitude of Greenwich, the extent to which such of them as we have compared differ from the numbers in the Nautical Almanac is a quarter of an hour. Some are the same in time. The time taken by the moon to revolve in her orbit between two successive conjunctions with the sun, being observed to be between 29 and 30 days, the Chinese astronomers adopt the one or other number for the month. They find by calculation the time on which the new moon falls, and this is the first day of each month. Long and short months usually alternate, but two long or two short months often occur together.

To compensate for the inequality of the lunar and solar years they take advantage of the Metonic cycle of 19 years, and introduce seven intercalary months during that period. By this method the months retain their lunar character. In the calendar they are distributed among the twenty four solar periods. The people are perfectly familiar with both. The year is preserved from confusion; and the months have the advantage of being, what they are not in the modern European system, contemporaneous with the periods of the moon. The Chinese system dates from the emperor Yaou who lived near the time of the Deluge according to the common chronology. It is briefly detailed in the commentary to the first volume of the Shoo-king, and explained in an article on the Astronomy of that work in the *Chinese Repository* for 1840 and in Medhurst's Shoo-king. The length of the solar year is determined by the time between the dial shadow reaching its maximum or minimum of length of the solstices, in two successive years, or by that between the sun's twice rising due east at the equinoxes. The ascertained length of shadow at the summer solstice is recorded as one foot, five inches. By these observations the tropical year was found to be in excess over 360 days (which they adopted as a standard of reference) five days and 235 940ths. of a day. The sum of twelve revolutions of the moon falls short of 360 by 5 days 592 940ths. of a day.

These two quantities called 氣盈 *K'e-ying*, (superfluity of solar periods) and 朔虛 *So-heu* (deficiency of new moon) together make 10 days 827 940ths. of a day which is the time that should be intercalated annually. In nineteen years this quantity amounts to 206 days 678 940ths. of a day which happens just to coincide with the observed length of one lunar revolution 29 days 492 940ths. of a day, multiplied by 7. It is only necessary therefore to distribute seven months among nineteen years in the most convenient way. As in the third, 6th, eighth, &c. The intercalary month may be long or short, and runs after any month in the year. It is so placed that it may embrace but one of the 24 solar terms.

This cycle of 19 years was only introduced into Europe by Meton B. C. 432. The Greeks in their admiration of it called it the Golden Number and immediately framed their year in accordance with it. The system they then adopted is in its principle identical with that which the Chinese if their authorities are to be trusted, had been using for many centuries previously. According to their accounts it fell into disuse during the period when learning declined after Mencius, but was restored early in the Christian era.

The only remaining article of scientific information in the Chinese Almanac is the time of the rising and setting of the sun, given on the first and every succeeding sixth day through the month, with the length of day and night for the same days. The days are also named in the order of the 28 constellations. This may be said to be a weekly division of time, only differing from our own in its being continued for four weeks instead of one. The number of names to be remembered, and the great facility of the lunar method have prevented its coming into extensive popular use.

Two other sets of characters, one of five and one of twelve revolve with the days. The former consists of the five elements metal, wood, water, fire and earth, whose influence is supposed to be limited to particular days. The series of twelve characters marks the days to which they belong as successful, unfortunate, opening, closing, &c.

Like Western Almanacs they have their Dog-days, a period of a month during the hot season. It is divided into three decades of days called 初伏, 中伏, 末伏. *Ch'oo-fuh, Chung-fuh, Muh-fuh.*

To each day in the Calendar are subjoined directions as to what actions of daily life may be performed on that day. The people have here the imperial recommendation as to when they should sweep their houses, open shops, change their residences and purchase domestic animals. The Pekin astronomers are not conscious of doing anything derogatory to official dignity in informing the world in general, when they should shave, bathe, visit their friends, set up the beams of their houses, and commission their tailor to make a new tunic and over-coat.

At the end of the Calendar, never weary of cycles they introduce one of twelve animals, viz., The Swine, Dog, Fowl, Ape, Sheep, Horse, Serpent, Dragon, Hare, Tiger, Cow and Mouse. The Manchoos have the same cycle, but the names are in a different order. In the table, the last 120 years are counted back from the present year, and the names of these animals appended to them. Thus any one may know immediately under which animal he was born, by looking at this table.

The vacant space in these last pages is filled up with some more astrology, pointing out the days when doctors should not puncture their patients, and marriages not take place.

A list of mandarins to the number of nineteen, belonging to the Astronomical Board is appended. In addition to these there are several hundred subordinate officers. The principal duty of the board is said to be the composition of the Almanac. They also predict eclipses, and are liable to punishment if they fail to do so or state the time incorrectly, but they say nothing of them in the Calendar.

Other Almanacs in addition to that of the Imperial *censor*, are annually prepared by private persons and issued before the official one has arrived to secure an early sale. The astronomical part in them is taken chiefly from the 萬年書 *Wan-nien-shoo*, a book published annually, and containing the sixty year cycles back to the time when they began under the earliest emperors. The beginning and ending of reigns and dynasties are also marked, thus constituting it a useful book of reference for chronology. The second part gives the times of the solar terms and the intercalary months from the last emperors of the Ming dy-

nasty. The last edition continues them to the hundredth year of Taou-kwang. These smaller Almanacs try to compensate for their deficiency in scientific information by an additional quantity of astrological fancies, and carefully noting all the fast days. They are commonly known among the people as 牛郎書 *Neu-lang-shoo.* The Herdsman's Book.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY

Signed by Sir Humphrey Fortinger and Kitiyin Hsiuliyuen on the part of the Governors of Great Britain and China.

at the

Bogue, 8th October, 1851.

This Treaty was published by Governor Davis at Hongkong, in a Proclamation, dated July 14th, 1844, in the English and Chinese languages. The following preamble is in the English copy, but is not inserted in the Chinese version, which corresponds with Art. I.—

Whereas a Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China was concluded at Nanking, and signed on board His said Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1842, corresponding with the Chinese date the 29th day of the 7th month, in the 22d year of Taukwang; and Whereas in the said Treaty it was provided (amongst other things) that the Five Ports of Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai should be opened upon for the resort and residence of British merchants, and that a fair and regular Tariff of Export and Import Duties and other Dues should be established at such Ports; and Whereas various other matters of detail connected with, and having relation to, the said Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship have been since under the mutual discussion and consideration of the Plenipotentiary and accredited Commissioners of the high contracting parties, and the said Tariff and details having been now finally examined into, adjusted and agreed upon, it has been determined to arrange and record them in the form of a Supplementary Treaty of articles, which articles shall be held to be an binding and of the same efficacy as though they had been inserted in the original Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship.

Art. I.—The Tariff of Export and Import Duties [illegible] hereunto attached, [illegible] of the respective Plenipotentiary and Commissioners, shall henceforward be in force at the five ports of Canton, Foochow fu, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

Art. II.—The General Regulations of Trade which are hereunto attached under the seals and signatures of the Plenipotentiary and Commissioners, shall henceforward be in force at the five aforenamed ports.

Art. III.—All penalties enforced or confiscations made under the third clause of the said General Regulations of Trade, shall belong, and be appropriated to the public service of the Government of China.

Art. IV.—After the five ports of Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, shall be thrown open, English merchants shall be allowed to trade only at those five ports. Neither shall they repair to any other ports or places, nor will the Chinese people at any of those ports or places be permitted by trade with them. If British merchant vessels shall, in contravention of this agreement and of a proclamation to the same purport to be issued by the British Plenipotentiary, repair to any other ports or places, the Chinese government officers shall be at liberty to seize and confiscate both vessel and cargoes; and should Chinese people be discovered clandestinely dealing with English merchants at any other ports or places, they shall be punished by the Chinese government in such manner as the law may direct.

Art. V.—The fourth clause* of the said General Regulations of Trade on the subject of Consular dealings and disputes between English and Chinese merchants, is to be clearly understood to be applicable to both parties.

Art. VI.—It is agreed that English merchants and others residing at or resorting to the five ports to be opened, shall not go into the surrounding country beyond certain short distances to be named by the local authorities in concert with the British Consul, and on no pretence shall they linger or remain in the villages. Natives holding no official employment, and persons belonging to the ships shall only be allowed to land under authority and rules, which will be fixed by the Consul in communication with the local officers; and should any persons whatever infringe the stipulations of this article, the Chinese authorities may seize and punish them, and hand over to the British Consul for suitable punishment.

Art. VII.—The Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship provides for British subjects and their families residing at the cities and towns of Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, without molestation or restriction. It is accordingly declared that ground and houses, the rent and price of which is to be fairly and equitably arranged for according to the rules prevailing amongst the people, without exaction on either side, shall be set apart by the local officers in communication with the Consul, and the number of houses built or rented will be regulated steadily by the said local officers by the Consul for the accommodation of their followers. Whenever such ground and houses, and the number assigned for dwelling-houses, store-houses, hospitals, and other buildings that the British troops or people may have occupied or extraordinarily built or repaired, shall be handed over to the Chinese authorities, according to the principles of justice, as to make compensation for the same. Should any disputes arise between the English and Chinese authorities, both parties shall possess in behalf of premises; but in no case shall they be made responsible for them.—Ed. *Chi. Rep.*

* This 17th clause is also embodied in the Chinese, Portuguese and Siamese Treaties, and is expressed, that hereafter the government cannot be responsible for the debts of merchants. And, according to the 17th clause of the newly established Commercial Regulations—including "Hostilities" and "Insolvency of Chinese merchants." It is no longer allowable to ask for the repayment of debts, by appealing to the old laws which required the hong-merchants to pay for such debts. This is truly and clearly declared on the records. Henceforth the cases of debtors—whether of the Chinese merchants to the English, or of the English merchants to the Chinese, if the merchants of both nations be well acquainted, of the persons present, and the property in existence,—shall all be settled by the proper Chinese and English authorities, according to the principles of justice, as to make compensation for the same. [illegible] Ed. *Chi. Rep.*

Art. VIII.—The Emperor of China having been graciously pleased to grant to all foreign nations the privilege of resorting for the purposes of trade to the five free ports of Fuchau, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, on the same terms as the English, it is further agreed, that should the Emperor hereafter grant any favour or privilege to the merchants of any other nation, or boat—not pertaining to the regularly established privileges or limitations to any of the subjects or citizens of such foreign countries the same privileges and limitations will be extended to and enjoyed by British subjects; but it is to be understood that the trade of Hongkong is not on this footing.

Art. IX.—If lawless natives of China, having committed crimes or offences against their own government shall flee to Hongkong, or to the English ships-of-war, or English merchant ships for refuge, they shall if discovered by the English officers be handed over at once to the Chief Officer for trial and punishment; or if having escaped they be made by the English officers to depart from Hongkong, or from the ships, they shall be arrested by the Chinese officers for trial and punishment. Reversely if criminals of any description shall flee from justice to the territories of China, and should be ascertained or suspected by the officers of the government of China whether such criminals and offenders have fled, a communication shall be made to the proper English officers in order that the said authorities may cause search to be made, and the fugitives be rigidly escorted for, seized, and on proof or admission of their guilt delivered up. In like manner, if any soldier, or sailor or any other person—whatever his caste or country—who is a subject of the crown of England, shall, from any cause, as on pay or emolument, fly or come into the Chinese territory, such soldier or sailor or other person shall be apprehended and escorted by the Chinese authorities and sent to the nearest British Consular or other Governmental Officer. In neither case shall concealment or refuge be allowed.

Art. X.—At each of the five ports to be opened to British merchants, one English vessel will be stationed to enforce good order and discipline amongst the crews of merchant shipping, and to support the necessary authority of the Consul over British subjects. The crews of such ship-of-war will be carefully restrained by the officer commanding the vessel, and they will be subject to all the rules regarding going on shore and sleeping into the country that are laid down for the crews of vessels of war. Whenever it may be necessary to relieve such ship-of-war by another, intimation of the intention will be communicated by the Consul, or by the British Superintendent of Trade where circumstances will permit—to the local Chinese authorities, but the appearance of an additional ship should excite no suspicion amongst the people, and the Chinese authorities are to offer no hinderance to such relieving ship, nor is she to be considered liable to any port charges or other rules laid down in the General Regulations of Trade, owing that British ships-of-war never trade to pay charges.

Art. XI.—The pass of Chusan and Kidjang at will be withdrawn, as provided for in the treaty of perpetual peace and friendship, the moment all the moneys stipulated for in that treaty shall be paid; and the British Plenipotentiary hereby declares that he will immediately issue the necessary orders to that effect, as soon as he receives any pretence for delay, or the slightest mention for discussion or disputes on those points.

Art. XII.—A fair and regular Tariff of duties and other fixed dues having now been established, it is to be hoped that there will be an end to the system of smuggling which has hitherto been carried on between English and Chinese merchants—in many cases with the open countenance and collusion of the Chinese Custom-house officers—will entirely cease; and the Consul may rest assured that no British merchants have been cleverly learned on this subject by the British Plenipotentiary, who will also instruct the different Consuls to strictly watch over and carefully control the conduct of persons being British subjects, trading under his superintendence. In the case of positive evidence of smuggling transactions coming to the Consul's knowledge, he will instantly apprise the Chinese authorities of the fact, and they will proceed in strict and summary accordance with the provisions of the 8th clause of the said regulations—[illegible] Should any goods or dollars be discovered to be concealed in smuggling.

Art. XIII.—All persons, whether natives of China or otherwise, who may wish to convey goods from any one of the five ports to Hongkong, for sale or exchange, or who shall be at full and perfect liberty so to do on paying the duties on such goods, and obtaining a pass or port-clearance from the Chinese Custom-house at one of the said ports. Should natives of China wish to repair to Hongkong for the purpose of trade, they shall have two such passes granted to them, one by the Chinese Custom-house at the port where the vessel may sail for Hongkong, and the other by the British Consul, who shall also grant a pass or port-clearance for her at the Custom-house of the port whence the vessel may sail for Hongkong. It is further settled that in all cases three passes or port-clearances shall be granted, viz., one for the vessel, and [illegible] to be given up when the vessel arrives at the destination to be made to the Chinese authorities. By this arrangement, it is to be hoped that piracy and illegal traffic will be effectually prevented.

Art. XIV.—An English officer will be appointed at Hongkong, one part of whose duty will be to examine the registered and passes of all Chinese vessels that may repair to that port to buy or sell goods, and should such vessel not have been furnished by the Chinese merchant vessel, and is not to be allowed to trade, without a repeat of the circumstances to be made to the Chinese authorities. By this arrangement, it is to be hoped that piracy and illegal traffic will be effectually prevented.

Art. XV.—Should natives of China who may repair to Hongkong to trade incur debts there, the recovery of such debts must be sought for by the Chinese debtor in person at the spot; but if the Chinese debtor shall abscond and be known to have property real or personal within the Chinese territory, the rule laid down by the 17th clause of the General Regulations for Trade shall be applied to the case; and it will be the duty of the Chinese authorities, on application to them for the purpose and in concert with the British consuls, to do their utmost to see justice done between the parties. On the same principle, should

* *In the Chinese and annexed version:* At which period, as in the four provinces of Kwangtung, Fuhkien, Kiangsu, and Chekiang, such as Chinese and other places, which are not open marts, Chinese merchants may not to proceed to [illegible] to trade [illegible] And if they do trade, the subjection of Kaoling and [illegible]

新所有公使大臣畫押給印通商後廣州福州厦門寧波上海五港口均本以爲式

貿易款差公使大臣畫押給印通商後廣州福州厦門寧波上海五港口均本以爲式

貿易章程計開

一貨物比例則例附粘之冊詞後廣州福州厦門寧波上海五港口均本以爲式

一貨物比例則例耐粘之件係後大英國欽差公使大臣畫押給印通商後廣州福州厦門寧波上海五港口均本以爲式

一貨物比例則例耐粘之件係後大英國欽差公使大臣畫押給印通商後廣州福州厦門寧波上海五港口均本以爲式

貿易章程

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貿易章程計開

We observe in our contemporary, the *Hongkong Register* of 13th ultimo, the total loss of the *Trent*, of Leith, from Whampoa to Bombay, on the North Shoal of the Paracells, her crew was saved and taken into Singapore by the American ship *Ina*, from near Pulo Sapata, after being seven days in the boats.

A fearful account of the horrible murders committed on board the English barque *Fusen*, is also detailed in the same paper, to which we can only refer.

Singapore Free Press Extra, 25th October, 1851.

The British barque *Emily*, Captain Valentine, which left Shanghai on 23rd Sept. last, for Liverpool, with a cargo of Teas, experienced a severe typhoon on the 1st and 2nd instant, by which she lost a number of spars, sails and stores swept off the deck, &c. Three of the crew were severely bruised. The sea struck the vessel with terrific force, and at times she was almost buried beneath the waves. One of the masts was struck by lightning. In consequence of the injuries received the *Emily* was obliged to put into this port.

We have been requested to publish the following letter, addressed by Captain Valentine to the Agents for Lloyds.

Messrs. Bush & Co.,
Agents for Lloyds.
Singapore.

Gentlemen,—The following is an account of the furious Typhoon, the British barque *Emily* under my command got into and whereby both her hull and cargo were badly damaged.—

Wednesday, 1st October, 1851.

Lat: by account 13° N.
Long: 109° 50' E.

At noon, strong gales from N. by W. and increasing, reduced sails to close reefed main-top-sail, sent all light sails down and studding-sail booms. *Symptomatic* falling gradually. At 3 P.M., hove ship to, under close reefed main-top-sail with head to the eastward, a heavy rolling sea from E.N.E. At 4 P.M., gale increasing still with increased heavy rain. At 7 P.M., tremendous heavy squalls, ship labouring and lurching heavily. Handed main-top-sail part of which was carried away. At 8 P.M., ditto weather, a heavy sea struck the ship on larboard side and carried away top-gallant and lower bulwarks and stanchions, stove in water casks last studding sails and sundry other things off the deck, tried the pumps and found the ship making water, discovered some of the stanchions were broken off below the carrying board, secured them in the best possible manner the time would permit by which three of the crew were badly bruised and laid up. At 11 P.M., a sudden lull falling off to a calm, hearing a heavy high sea running, vessel labouring and rolling heavily, sea striking her in all directions at times almost buried, set main-try-sail with a light breeze from S.W.—Midnight, wind increasing incline to the southward with vivid flashes of lightning which struck head of main-top-mast. Sudden gusts from the southward tried to take in the main-try-sail, but could not succeed until blown to pieces. One main-top-gallant-mast blown away with yard and sail attached. At 1-30 A.M., terrific gales attended with torrents of rain, mizen, fore and main-top-sails blown out of the gaskets and shattered to pieces. Jib-boom, flying-jib and gear attached lost and cut away to clear the ship. The low sea heaving heavily on board, carried away water, provisions, tar, and varnish casks off deck, and tore in pieces three studding sails. Ship completely buried at times, there was no possibility of proceeding to the pumps. Carried away portion of fore and main-rigging. 4 A.M., a little moderate got at the pumps, found that ship had been making a great quantity of water during the gale. At day-light, discovered some more holes of the broken stanchions kept ship away to the northward before the wind to get them secured, at the same time plied the pumps. 10 A.M., wind veering to S.E. with a threatening appearance, hauled more to the westward, heavy squalls, attended with hard rain. At noon—ditto weather, saw the land on the lee beam, were ship to E.N.E. out and cleared away the wreck. At 1 P.M., weather moderating and wind veering. At 1-30 P.M., still attending to the pumps and clearing the wreck. At 2 P.M. clear weather, the larboard pump got choked, but found we had got most part of the water out of the ship. We then were sound and steered for this port as the wind was inclinable to N.E. and arrived here yesterday afternoon.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
CHAS. VALENTINE.
Master of the "Emily."

Singapore, 25th October, 1851.

Steam Communication with the Sandwich Islands.—One or two abortive attempts have been made to establish a regular monthly steam communication with the Hawaiian Islands. The value of those islands to this coast, their present importance to the American whaling interest, and the prospective magnitude they are likely to assume in the commerce of the Pacific, render a connection with them by steam a highly desirable object. But it has been urged that the present state of trade and our relations with that kingdom do not demand, and consequently will not support, a monthly line of steamers. We are not prepared to say positively that that opinion is wrong, but must leave its solution to the active and experienced merchants who fully understand that trade, its magnitude and its value. Still, we have no doubt, that if the business will not support a monthly line, it will well remunerate a communication once in two months. And, even if we could have but one steamer a quarter, the commercial community and the country generally would be immense gainers.

* * * *

Mr. Selim R. Woodworth, is reported as likely to command the first Steamer on this new line.

We have not been distinctly apprised of the plans adopted for carrying forward the enterprise; but we believe the first steamer is expected to be put upon the route in about a month.—*Alta Californian, Oct. 6.*

Discovery of Coal in Oregon.—We learn from Captain Thompson, of the bark Kooka, which yesterday arrived from Oregon, that a valuable mine of Anthracite coal has been discovered in Charles River, about four miles from Astoria, by a man named Shein. The vein is said to be nine feet wide and three feet thick, and was discovered in digging a well.—*Ibid.*

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Nov. 20, Soeu,	for	Australia.
20, Kitty,	"	Amoy.
20, Abergeldie,	"	London.
Dec. 1, Siam, (Siam.)	"	Amoy.
2, John Dugdale,	"	London.

Outward Bound.

Dec. —, H. B. Palmer, (Am.) *for* Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Chebucto, and Empress of China.
Liverpool.—Cathays, Champion, John Bright and Old England.
Bombay.—Sidney.
Singapore.—Peladas, and Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Antelope, Inna, and Inland Queen.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Days' Pass.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 30	Tydeman	A. bark	470	Jewett	Hongkong	Oct. 31	Sundries	Bell, Nye & Co.
Dec. 1	Tartar	A. ship	370	Webber	Calcutta	Oct. 19	Ballast	J. H. Smith & Co.
" 1	Bengalee	B. bark	327	Morgan	New Zealand	Oct. 13	Ballast	Russell & Co.
" 2	Andes	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Nov. 19	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 2	Richard	B. ship	449	Little	Sydney	Oct. 16	Ballast	Lindsay & Co.
" 3	Hamilton	B. bark	300	Burke	New Zealand	Oct. 26	Ballast	Moses & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Proprietors &c.
Dec. 1	John Dugdale	B. ship	468	Soame	London	Tea, &c.	Dyhet, Schwabe & Co.
" 2	Johnson	A. ship	399	Dyer	New York	Tea, &c.	J. H. Smith & Co.
" 2	Ann Mary	B. bark	227	Rodrigues	Manila	Sundries	Russell & Co.
" 2	H. B. Palmer	A. ship	1017	Low	Hongkong	Ballast	Russell & Co.
" 2	Andes	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 3	Hamilton	Am. brig	300	King	Amoy	Sundries	Dyhet, Schwabe & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Quarter Hours Rec.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended Despatch.
Alnwick	663	Aug. 6	B. bark	488	Buckland	Russell & Co.	Australia	Early
Athol		Nov. 25	B. bark	337	Black	Captain.	P. or Chester	
Bengalee		Dec. 1	B. bark	327	Morgan	Russell & Co.	Manila	Early
Cabbler	660	Nov. 13	B. bark	250	Keay	Russell & Co.	Sydney	Early
Dominion	666	Dec. 3	B. bark	366	Burke	Moses & Co.	London	Early
Druid	890	Oct. 13	B. brig	249	McKirdy	Lindsay & Co.		
Edward Bonstead	696	Nov. 13	B. ship	442	Kilgour	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	New York	Early
Glucose	666	Nov. 15	B. bark	319	Maxwell	J. H. Smith & Co.	New Zealand	Early
Helena	1002	Nov. 23	A. ship	499	Cleve	Russell & Co. &		
Jeremiah Gurnell	899	Nov. 1	B. ship	447	Daley	Magniac & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Mohawk		Dec. 3	B. ship	443	Riddle	Lindsay & Co.		
Philocrite	1068	Nov. 30	A. bark	472	Jewett	Bell, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Rodrigo	581	Nov. 1	A. ship	346	Cook	J. H. Smith & Co.		
Shooting Star	1170	Nov. 11	A. ship	961	Baker	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Spec	696	Nov. 12	B. schr	163	Lamb	W. Davidson.	Palembang	Soon
Tartar	1370	Dec. 1	A. ship	376	Webber	J. H. Smith & Co.		
Tay	965	Sept. 29	B. bark	311	Duncan	Olds, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
William Hughes	1068	Nov. 18	S. brig	3005	Barker	Captain.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pustanjee Pramjee Cama & Co.
Clyde	"	B. brig	183	D'Rozario	T. & D. N. Cursetjee & Co.
Hetty Jane	"	B. ship	487	Leadam	Dent, Beale & Co.
Policrate	"	B. ship	484	Jessop	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Madera	"	B. bark	316	Turner	P. S. & N. M. Longmuir.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	168	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	136	Sold up	Pustanjee Pramjee Cama & Co.
Octavia	"	A. ship	288	Kennedy	Russell & Co.
Sultan	"	A. brig	178	Baldwin	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	"	B. bark	342	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	"	B. brig	190	Sold up	Gibbons, Sherman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	178	Sold up	Lindsay & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed & Colored Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Yards
Christie,	London	468	July 19	1,759,810	119,300	416	2,185
John Bright,	Liverpool	610	Aug. 18	2,456,810	193,010	120	"
Cathays,	Liverpool	607	" 19	2,791,140	316,540	1,217	1,000

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mow and Pekoe	Scrts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Teas	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	...	...	...	...	5,816,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	783,434	4,695,037	6,030
Year 1845-46,	3,687,337	616,331	91,383	6,340	4,790,393	387,634	878,326	183,780	1,014,168	661,833	263,851	3,788,892	13,479,285	80,875,710	13,196
Year 1846-47,	8,987,280	901,346	250,067	15,046	9,370,439	613,500	558,300	797,158	982,337	338,439	165,054	3,954,840	13,325,279	79,951,674	10,972
Year 1847-48,	11,041,490	901,380	30,031	5,971	11,987,891	456,173	955,453	1,068,591	1,956,943	655,372	287,089	5,379,194	16,711,445	100,268,670	21,126
Year 1848-49,	11,563,606	885,920	90,429	...	11,540,057	609,673	883,301	1,337,396	2,703,543	576,671	628,014	6,440,697	18,003,974	108,023,844	15,154
Year 1849-50,	16,433,743	1,128,994	93,300	33,016	16,690,157	510,643	813,409	1,303,043	2,840,343	695,565	337,188	6,751,113	23,302,270	139,813,620	16,337
Year 1850-51,	24,521,050	644,903	118,257	203,207	27,251,000	1,001,660	476,814	2,703,676	4,439,233	1,031,790	604,485	10,767,724	36,722,010	220,332,060	17,263

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mow and Pekoe	Scrts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Teas	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,053,456	66,663	16,291	5,971	10,742,377	196,071	45,391	146	133,100	200,602	69,071	643,781	11,386,158	68,316,948	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,939,469	12,000	85,230	...	11,036,372	117,714	238,626	49,193	503,961	399,496	173,343	1,482,293	12,518,361	75,110,166	13,018
Year 1849-50,	15,887,123	25,000	...	33,016	15,979,614	10,685	154,209	...	337,623	328,607	68,191	899,315	16,878,497	101,270,982	12,163
Year 1850-51,	23,151,350	301,292	370,300	203,207	24,025,749	130,741	163,903	34,941	677,317	500,686	142,077	1,649,665	25,675,414	154,052,484	13,253

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mow and Pekoe.	Scrts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	290,686	...	...	290,686	104,287	743,350	520,845	245,063	170,036	115,611	1,510,151	1,746,737	...
Year 1848-49,	314,046	...	1,240	315,286	187,077	1,010,776	125,899	242,431	307,103	203,957	2,076,875	2,392,161	30
Year 1849-50,	1,645,499	...	...	1,645,499	181,744	2,296,611	180,753	514,090	266,230	98,185	3,537,463	5,182,962	615
Year 1850-51,	3,890,005	14,160	67,844	3,971,009	710,960	3,378,996	204,441	1,795,227	697,370	262,341	6,978,979	8,950,788	890

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mow and Pekoe	Scrts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	89	16,373,200	301,292	370,300	203,207	16,938,016	130,741	34,941	163,903	781,587	500,686	142,077	1,649,665	21,087,810	13,253
United States,	22	3,890,005	0	14,160	67,844	3,971,999	710,960	1,795,227	204,441	3,378,996	697,370	262,341	6,978,979	8,950,788	890
Australia,	8	451,000	66,220	5,200	960	523,380	2,000	777,100	2,500	...	15,000	2,700	799,300	1,400,200	...
Canstons,	21	1,500,000	12,000	16,000	...	1,528,000	99,000	104,000	2,000,000	250,000	50,000	10,000	2,513,000	4,200,000	1,000
California,	6	30,000	0	...	...	30,000	...	600	16,800	48,000	43,700	7,000	116,000	...	...
	163	24,554,205	484,512	410,657	282,397	25,954,800	1,001,400	2,712,870	2,439,243	4,451,583	1,304,756	424,118	12,057,770	36,722,010	17,263

The above Statement does not include the following cargoes loaded for the Coasters or Europe, viz., *Adelaide Jardine, Lively*, and *Pendleburg*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Scrts	Pinang Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	26,977,676	..	1,571,337	2,042,660	294,561	430,660	117,152	1,501,651	36,672,068	616,007	967,767	99,548	2,003,021	616,739	3,446,660	8,435,541	47,107,614	17,920
Year 1849-50,	32,853,000	..	1,321,300	1,794,000	616,000	217,000	...	3,647,000	45,060,000	14,000	913,000	...	2,030,000	315,000	4,841,000	8,126,000	53,203,000	16,154
Year 1850-51, { Bengal, Bombay,	5,574,625	..	..	751,840	321,000	..	210,000	1,464,193	8,321,658	..	90,000	60,357	90,000	990,000	1,104,000	2,334,357	10,656,015	1,694
	..	..	..	150,000	..	..	120,000	117,000	387,000	..	..	..	..	..	314,000	314,000	701,000	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glenavon, Sarah Tredwen*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mow and Pekoe	Scrts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Dozen	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeen Pieces	Nankeen Cases
	July Total—	5s	to Vessels,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,423	2,923	..	1	5 pkgs.	146
	Aug. "	12s	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,209,822	2,879	..	..	12 pcs.	0
	Sept. "	17s	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,813,850	3,100	..	..	..	0
	Oct. "	12s	1t	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,850,917	2,850	..	..	..	80
Nov. 2	Stately,	858	London	..	..	..	..	492,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,000	526,000	333	..	..	43
" 5	John Bowyer,	660	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500,000	..	..	..	1,000
" 7	Sophia,	351	Cork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300,001	..	..	..	..
" 25	Abergeldie,	764	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800,000	..	..	..	800
" 29	John Dugdale,	468	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	800
																	374,000				18 pcls.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Pinang Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeen Pieces	Nankeen Cases
Nov. 6	Charlesdale,	611	N. York	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600,000	11.84	..	..	..

The Cargoes per *D. Godfrey* to Boston, and *Glasgow, Caroline, Ariel, Wellington, Josiah Quincy, London, Preston, John Bailey, Panama, Helpmate, Susquehanna, Passenger*, and *Wellington* to New York, have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Scrts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yng. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Sept. 16	Driebolle,	420	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361,760
Oct. 6	Gaiety,	502	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400,127
" 9	Mary and Anne,	212	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161,000
" 14	Speedy,	230	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190,000
" 14	Regia,	196	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,250
" 28	Anne & Jane,	401	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305,000
Nov. 6	Caledonia,	102	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136,250
" 14	Hamilton,	216	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148,700
" 17	Susan,	272	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180,000

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Scrts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Aug. 29	John Spencer,	403	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	362,870	..
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250,000	..

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—For Annum, *Fifteen Dollars*; Six Months, *Eight Dollars*; Three Months, *Four Dollars*; all payable in advance. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents*; To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed; unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current year.

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☞ AGENTS.—Messrs. South Elder & Co. London.

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